



Prairie Fire

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**AN INDEPENDENT PAPER FOR
AN INDEPENDENT CANADA**



**“A single spark
can start a
prairie fire.”**

**Mao Tse-Tung
1930**

EDITORIALS:

NO Monday Opening

The primary sin of the report of Pelletier's Commission on Youth is that it seeks to isolate the problems of an entire social and economic system in one age-group. The malaise of youth is not a disease to be cured by royal commissions, it is a symptom. Its source is two-fold: first, the expanding consciousness of working-class youth about the nature of their oppression and a growing determination by them to overcome it, and secondly, the alienation of the youth of all classes from the stench of a dying capitalist system.

The report itself recommends a series of stop-gap measures for the purpose of confusing and placating young people. Probably, the government places its highest hopes on the recommendation of the legalization of marijuana as a diversionary tactic. The one element all the recommendations have in common is that they treat youth as a separate and special class, in an obvious attempt to isolate young people, to cut off their struggle from the struggles of the broad masses of the people. This use of special treatment for one group to divide the people has already been used by the government in the Opportunities for Youth program, which succeeded not only in making many young people feel that they were somehow different from "ordinary" people, apart from them, but also created tremendous animosity among working and unemployed people towards youth because of this preferential treatment.

The government also recommends that the time and energies of youth be absorbed in projects like Young Voyageurs, that special travel provisions be made for young people to keep them from staying in one place too long and getting involved in serious work and struggle. The government is in favour of anything, it seems, to keep young people from getting on with the serious business of life, from seeing the world from the perspective of a working or unemployed person, from discovering the commonality of their oppression with the oppression of people of all ages and uniting in struggle with all people to end all oppression.



Big business is trying to squeeze the Regina's working people again. Eaton's, Simpsons', The Bay, with their handmaidens the Leader Post, C.C. Williams, and the big merchants of the Chamber of Commerce are trying to get Monday opening in Regina.

This will have an extremely bad effect on the working conditions in Regina. Workers will be forced on to split shifts and more part time work (part time workers are not covered by the same benefits under law as full time workers are (ie. minimum wage, holiday pay etc.) which will mean less wages for more people. It is the big business stores that really exploit their workers by hiring people, on part time basis. The practice of hiring people on part time basis should be outlawed by the government or else laws passed to protect these workers.

The pious (pious because they don't seem to have the guts to suggest the stores should be open on Sundays as well) Leader Post would have us believe that the longer a store stays open the more money it makes and the more taxes it pays. So if we were to follow their strange economic logic to its end point we would find that the most money would be made by staying open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. This would also force many smaller businesses to close.

It is not hard to discover why the L-p is supporting 6 day shopping, they are a big firm owned outside Regina. Their only reason for existence is to make money for M.C. Sifton of Toronto. Their biggest advertisers are Eaton's, Simpsons' and The Bay. Bending and old phrase we get 'He who pays; gets his ass kissed'.

It is easy to see why stories are titled 'Monday opening favoured, and so-called forget me random surveys come out in support of Monday opening. The Leader Post is trying to build a climate favourable to its 'Master's wishes.

There will probably be a referendum on the subject and the Leader is trying to buffalo people into believing that everybody else wants Monday opening.

We donot want to be run by big business in this city and the people will not be fooled by that newspaper.

And where does C.C. Williams get off, the former Labour Minister (now that's a laugh) is the ally of big business and the workers enemy. NO Monday shopping and better working conditions is this paper's stand.

WHO SAID THIS? . . . AND WHY?

ANSWERS - Pg. 4



1. "It appears to us to be important that the Bill (ie. the British North American Act) should not be settled until just before the meeting of the British Parliament. The measure must be carried per saltum (in one leap) and no echo of it must reverberate through the British provinces until it becomes law....The Act once passed and beyond remedy, the people would soon learn to be reconciled to it."

2. "If I had been on the banks of the Saskatchewan I too would have shouldered my musket."

3. "I believe that the problem of how to govern Canada would be solved if the French would split into a Liberal and a Conservative Party and join the Upper Canadian parties bearing the corresponding names. The great difficulty hitherto has been that a Conservative Government has meant government by the Upper Canadians which is intolerable to the French, and a radical government has meant government by the French which is no less hateful to the British...the national element would be merged in the political if the split to which I refer is accomplished."

4. "My dear Henri, the Province of Quebec has no opinions it has only sentiments."

5. "I desire it for the sake of the educated classes, whom the distinction of language and manners keeps apart from the great Empire to which they belong....I desire the amalgamation still more for the sake of the humbler classesif they attempt to better their condition, by extending themselves over the neighbouring country, they will necessarily get more and more mingled with an English population; if they prefer remaining stationary, the greater part of them must be labourers in the employ of English capitalists....the evils of poverty and dependence would merely be aggravated in a ten-fold degree, by a spirit of jealous and resentful nationality, which would separate the working classes of the community from the possessors of wealth and employers of labour."

6.The Bankers are having their day now!
Tomorrow will be ours!
Today oppression, Tomorrow Liberty,
Today a weeping people is beaten,
Tomorrow a people will be in arms,
Today the felony, tomorrow the vengeance,
Today gold commands
Tomorrow it will be steel.....

7. "Quebec is spoiling the image Canada has of itself.... but it is better to see things clearly and know where things are at, although it hurts to find out, than to confuse the issue to comfort ourselves....Canadians must realize that they have a liberation struggle to undertake if they want to survive and that this liberation struggle can be successful only if they co-operate with other such movements. They must first of all except the Quebecois struggle for independence and secondly support it. Only on this basis can Canadians and Quebecois relate to one another and become true partners in whatever they want to undertake together after that. An independent Quebec and an independent Canada can be friendly neighbours respecting each other as equals. Anything else will only perpetuate misery and hatred."

The preceding quotations are all taken from The History of Quebec; A Patriote's Handbook by Léandre Bergeron.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the editor:

As for your questions in the letter you sent to each subscriber, I'll answer the simplest first. I am a student at present, at College Mathieu in Gravelbourg, and I will be a teacher at Neilburg High School, Neilburg, starting August 30. I will be teaching Grades 7 to 12 French and two grades, 9 and 10, Social Studies.

As for what I like and would like about your (or should I say our ?) paper, well, it is mainly the principled socialist analysis of what is happening in Saskatchewan, Canada and the world. Your poetry and cartoons are good, although if possible, perhaps you could make a comic page and a literary page to rival that of the Leader-Post: let's say, to counter the comic strip Andy Capp. You could have a similar 'situation', but in reverse in a strip in the Prairie Fire. Of course, right now, that might sound like an ambitious project for the Prairie Fire, but its an idea anyway. Also, perhaps you could have a sports page - to tell people of community games, and also to give a behind-the-scenes analysis of the commercial sports events. Perhaps you could also have a 'consumers' page, or article, not to show people how to adopt capitalist goods, but to show their shortcomings, especially the newest fads and products.

Wayne Wagner
Gravelbourg



Lay the Boss Off



It Makes More Sense

MORE AMERICAN PROFESSORS

SASKATOON (PF) - Readers of the Prairie Fire will recall that last spring there was a major confrontation between students and faculty at the University of Saskatoon over the firing of John Richards, a popular professor of economics. The faculty was reluctant to reveal the reasons for his dismissal; when they were finally listed, after considerable student pressure, they were found to be anything but satisfactory.

The students felt that the same "shortcomings", could be found in any of the other professors. In fact, it appeared that the department was again using the double standard to get rid of a professor a majority of the faculty did not like. When all the trivial rationalizations were stripped away, it became clear that the real reason for Richards' firing was the faculty's dislike of his political views.

At the time John Richards was an active member of the New Democratic Party and a supporter of the Waffle movement. Since his dismissal, he has been elected as the NDP MLA from Saskatoon-University and is now Parliamentary Assistant to Walter Smishek, Minister of Health.

The facts of his firing are now becoming known. While the faculty claimed that he was less qualified than other applicants, at the time of his dismissal, the department had not yet hired a replacement. In fact it had at least four vacancies. It was argued that he had requested not to teach one of his courses; but to date, they have not hired anyone new to teach that course.

One new professor has been hired who is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, and who has just completed his doctorate at an American university. Following this appointment, two professors were hired from the University of Colorado. But at the end of August, there were still two vacancies. In desperation, one more teaching assistant was hired from Colorado. Reports of this case are making it difficult to hire Canadians from Eastern universities.

But as students began registering for classes, there is still one vacancy in Economics, and it is unlikely to be filled. There is no evidence that any of the three Americans from Colorado are any better qualified than Professor Richards.

The Canadian Association of University Teachers has defined "competence" to include the ability to teach Canadian subjects and to include Canadian content in regular courses. By this criteria, the Colorado Three will be incompetent to teach courses in economics. This is certainly not true of John Richards, who was raised and educated in our province.

The Richards case is just one more incident in the crisis facing the Department of Economic and Political Science in Saskatoon. As late as the early 1960's, this department had the reputation of being the best in Canada outside the University of Toronto.

Professors like George Britnell, Vernon Fowke, Kenneth Buckley and Mabel Timlin were well-known and respected across Canada. Their scholarly research -- which



John Richards speaks at the student strike which protested his firing.

was internationally acclaimed -- was directed to Canadian problems, and in particular, the problems of the prairie region. This tradition of political economy has been destroyed.

It is true to say that this is happening all across Canada. In the 1960's, there was a tremendous influx of American professors and others who had received their advanced training in American universities. The ideology of American social science contends that politics can be separated from economics. Thus, it is argued, economics has become a "science" that is not associated with political or ideological values.

This is a peculiarly American phenomenon, associated with liberal idealism, and the defence of the status quo and monopoly capitalism. It had no tradition or history in Canada. It is an example of what is not being recognized as a form of cultural imperialism, the imposition of the culture and ideology of the metropolitan country on the colonies and dependencies.

John Richards did his undergraduate work in the department in Saskatoon when the emphasis was still on political economy and Canadian studies. The fact that the more senior economics professors, trained in the United States, oppose the Canadian political economy tradition was an important factor in his dismissal. They strongly opposed Professor Richards' proposal that he introduce a course on the political economy of Saskatchewan and drop one of the general theoretical courses he was teaching.

All across Canada, there is a growing protest movement by students against the Americanization of the Canadian university and the destruction of Canadian studies. Last year, the Canadian Graduate Students' Association urged that a quota be put on the number of foreign professors. This was largely because the huge influx of Americans has made it more and more difficult for Canadians to get jobs in their own universities.

This is most pronounced in the natural sciences,

where every university in Canada reports numerous graduates who have been unable to get jobs in Canada. Yet in spite of the protests, the flux of Americans continues to rise, and the federal government refuses to take any action.

The situation is quite different for a Canadian who might want to get a job teaching in the United States. According to U.S. government statistics, American citizens make up more than 96% of all university teachers in the United States.

In Canada, it is rare to find a university where a majority of the professors in the social sciences and the humanities are Canadian citizens. Furthermore, Canada places no restrictions on immigrant professors, whereas the U.S. government through the administration of the work permit system makes it nearly impossible for Canadians, residing in Canada, to get jobs teaching in American universities.

What we are experiencing in Canada has been typical of all colonies and politi-

cal dependencies. Their universities are dominated by professors from the metropolitan country.

Canadian students are beginning to understand that there is no such thing as an "international" approach to the teaching of most subjects, and in particular the social sciences. Professors inevitably bring a national perspective to their subject.

Professors also bring with them the prevailing ideology of the country where they have received their training. For Canada, this means that the American professors, as well as those trained in American universities, bring with them the ideology of the capitalist status quo which dominates the academic subjects in that country. They combine their own biases with the use of American textbooks which also reflect the U.S. dominant ideology. How many Canadian students have faced professors trained in the United States who believe and teach that the American socio-economic-political system is the best of all possible worlds?

For years, students in Saskatoon have been complaining about the Department of Sociology, dominated by Americans and presenting a uniform right-wing ideology. This is now becoming true of the Department of Economics and Political Science.

For example, the first of the three professors hired from the University of Colorado is an ex-Marine, who was also a deputy sheriff in that state. He has remarked that he was annoyed when the Canadian officials refused to give him a permit to carry his pistol in Canada. When he came up to Saskatoon for an interview before he was hired, he made clear his anti-socialist political views.

Canadian graduate students are finally beginning to realize that all across Canada, departments are hiring American professors and not hiring Canadians in order to insure the continuation of right-wing departments. Radical Canadian students are finding it nearly impossible to get a job, no matter how good their academic record. It is doubtful that Canadian students will put up with this much longer.



'If men looked like their minds, what a frightening world this would be.'

Anonymous

MONDAY OPENING OPPOSED

On August 24, Eaton's, The Bay and Robert Simpsons' Ltd asked Regina City Council in a brief that Monday closing be abolished.

The brief was presented by Alderman C. C. Williams. It was unaccompanied by any public support in the form of a petition.

Mr. Williams said, "The present arrangement of store hours in this city is obsolete and should be replaced with more modern legislation."

The three big stores asserted in their brief that a six-day store week would provide more shopping convenience, more employment, more growth in the city, buses and more inducements to tourists and conventions.

The big stores continued in their brief that employees' working hours would still be limited to 40 hours a week spread over five days, and no store would be compelled to open.

The big three alleged that "undue restrictions on normal shopping hours can discourage investors from entering a market area which appears to lack aggressiveness."

On Wednesday, September 1, 50 independent merchants met at the Legion to fight for the retention of a 5-day week.

The meeting elected Harold Hague, manager and part-owner of Loggies Ltd. of Regina as Chairman of the group.

Mr. Hague made the following statement to the Prairie Fire:

"We met to discuss rumours we had heard in regard to extending hours. We discussed this at length, the pros and cons of extending hours. We came to the mutual decision that we would be opposed to any extension of hours and we would prefer to see the five day week as it is now. Our brief explains the plight of the employees, not having a two-day consecutive week-end. Naturally, the smaller stores will have to split-shift and this brings an hardship upon the employees. This is very difficult to organize as far as merchants are concerned and we are a little afraid that this will increase costs.

Any costs that increase naturally are passed on to the consumer and this is a worrisome point.

Above all, we are also afraid that with the extension of hours we will have employees who will not be as happy as they are now with the present hours. We may lose many of our valued employees and may not be able to give the service which is the very existence of our being.

Also, the meeting decided that the brief should state emphatically that there has been no agitation from the people of Regina to extend hours. After all, it was the people who voted for a five-day week. So we believe that it is natural to assume that the people of Regina should vote the five day week out.

In other words, we believe it should go to a plebiscite to let the people decide when they want the stores open."

On Tuesday, September 7 four briefs against Monday opening were heard in City Council.

The briefs came from the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, The

Regina and District Labour Council, The Independent Merchants of Regina and a private businessman, Jerrold Brodie.

Five letters opposing Monday opening and two in favour were tabled.

Len Wallace, Secretary - Treasurer of the Saskatchewan Joint Board of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union presented a brief for the union which opposed Monday opening.

The main part of the brief is printed here:

"Over the years we have kept abreast of the several debates and developments concerning store hours in this city, and feel we speak with some authority regarding the attitude of both Union and non-Union employees, as well as that of the smaller independent merchants. We know all three of these groups are opposed to six-day a week shopping in Regina.

In our opinion, retail sales are a direct reflection of the state of an economy, and the question of store opening hours has nothing to do with the number of dollars spent by the shopper, or for that matter with the prosperity of the business community. If longer store hours spell success for the average business undertaking, it would seem reasonable to expect that 11th

Avenue and Scarth street shops would be booming as a result of Thursday night shopping, but the opposite is true. Extended hours has simply meant that more of the same dollars have gone to the shopping malls and the core of the city is fast becoming a slum area. Monday opening will only accelerate this regrettable situation.

The proponents of six day shopping attempt to support the case by raising some of the questionable arguments used to promote night opening of stores. For example, it is said more employment would be created. We seriously doubt if this will happen. Rather, we believe that present employees will be subjected to split shifts to meet the peaks and valleys of business, and some full-timers may well be reduced to part-time. In fact, while it could mean the hiring of more part-time employees in some shops the likely result will be that fewer and fewer persons will be able to earn their living in the service industry, and if full-time employment is not available, many may become totally unemployed.

The argument that present Regina store hours discourage investment in this market area, does not appear to be supported by

the facts. The Hudson Bay Company decided to enter this market with full knowledge of prevailing store hours, and Simpson Sears has just announced an expansion programme, which must surely have decided upon within the context of the present by-law. Canada Safeway has built a number of new stores in the city in recent years, and Dominion stores has increased its number of outlets, and now operates four stores.

It is perhaps worth repeating our belief that it is the number of dollars in circulation that determines general prosperity, not store hours. If this contention is true, then this is certainly no time for City Council to open the door to six day shopping. There has been a sharp drop in the population in Saskatchewan in the last year, and purchase per capita in 1970 was the lowest since 1963. Likewise, according to the Saskatchewan Retail Merchants Association, retail sales in 1970 fell below the previous seven year average.

We wish once more to state that despite all of the propaganda to the contrary, Provincial Hours of Work Legislation does not guarantee a five day week to Saskatchewan retail employees. It simply provides for a maximum 44 hour week, with

overtime after eight hours in any one day. In fact, it is still possible for some employers to seek exemptions which permit the averaging of longer hours over a period of time, and under certain circumstances the nine hour day is still allowed. It is perfectly legal under Saskatchewan Law for employers to require four eight hours days and two four hours days and staggered daily hours separated by lengthy lunch or supper periods is also permissible. There is nothing in the yet to be declared forty hour work week legislation, which offers any increased protection in these areas. It is obvious then that most non-Union Regina retail employees enjoy a five day week solely as a result of the Monday Closing By-law.

If the By-law is altered, the continuation of the five day work week is in serious jeopardy.

The other briefs and letters were much along the same lines in opposing Monday opening.

One of the letters in favour of Monday opening was from the Regina Hotel Association, the other was from a private citizen.

On Tuesday, September 7 the Regina Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors also came out in favour of a six day week.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2



Historical political cartoons exhibit Anglo-Canadian bias against French-Canadian nation.

**A Solid Quebec
Will Vote to
Rule All Canada
Only a Solid
Ontario Can
Defeat Them**

1. John A. Macdonald was well aware of the wide spread opposition to confederation when he wrote this message to Tilly. Confederation with the extensive powers given to the Federal Government would mean that joining provinces would be under the economic control of those English and British capitalists who controlled the Canadian political parties.

2. Wilfred Laurier said this in a speech to 50,000 Quebecois in Montreal on Nov. 22, 1837. The Indignation of the Quebecois was so high after the trial of Riel by the Macdonald Government that this future Prime Minister thought that he had better jump on the band wagon and try and win some votes for himself. He would later denounce Riel when the fervor of the Quebecois died down and he needed English votes. He would also later sell-out Riel's descendences in his handling of the Manitoba school question.

3. Lord Elgin, Governor of Canada, wrote this in a letter to Grey at the Colonial Office. He wanted the Quebecois to forget their nationalist aims and to be involved in petty politics thus making them easier to conquer as they became divided into political parties. Parties that were controlled by the English and British Capitalists.

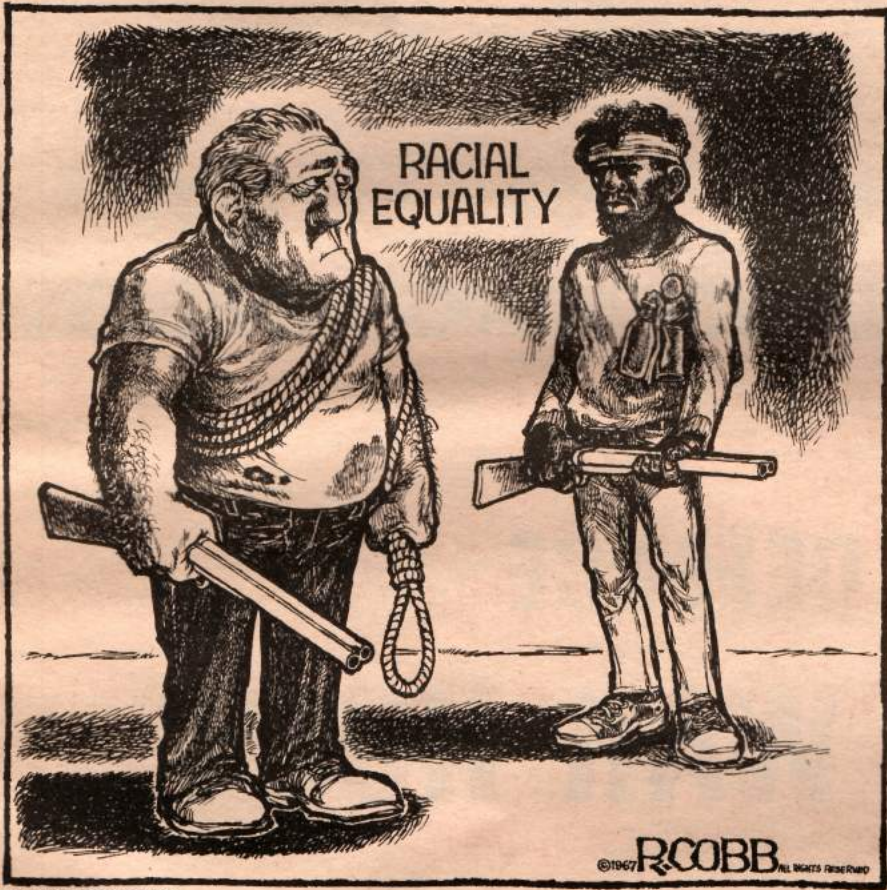
4. Wildred Laurier said this to Henri Bourassa, the only Canayen (ie. Quebecois Patriote) Member of Parliament to oppose the imperialist British Boer War. He received this reply from Laurier after asking if Quebec opinion had been taken into consideration before Laurier agreed to participate in the Boer War.

5. Lord Durham, the racist apologist for British imperialism in Quebec and Canada, made this statement in recommending that the Canadas be united. A unity that was to have meant the total assimilation of Quebecois by the English. By having property requirements of £500 for Assembly members, giving the governor the right to vote, and the British monarchy the right to block bills for two years, unity would only mean that mainly the rich English merchants and the British Government would control Quebec through the united assembly.

6. This poem was written by Pierre Chauveau, a young Canayen patriote. He was protesting the Act of Union and particularly the terms by which Quebec would assume the debts of Upper Canada as owed to a British Finance Company---the debt was £1,200,000 sterling.

7. This is from the foreword written for English-Canadians by Bergeron in *The History of Quebec: A Patriot's Handbook*. It follows a paragraph that refers to Canada as the most "co-operative colony the U.S. has ever had", and to "the Canadian ruling class, which is giving away the country to the U.S. for immediate profits, as acting vis a vis the Quebecois as the colonizer."

FOR YOU



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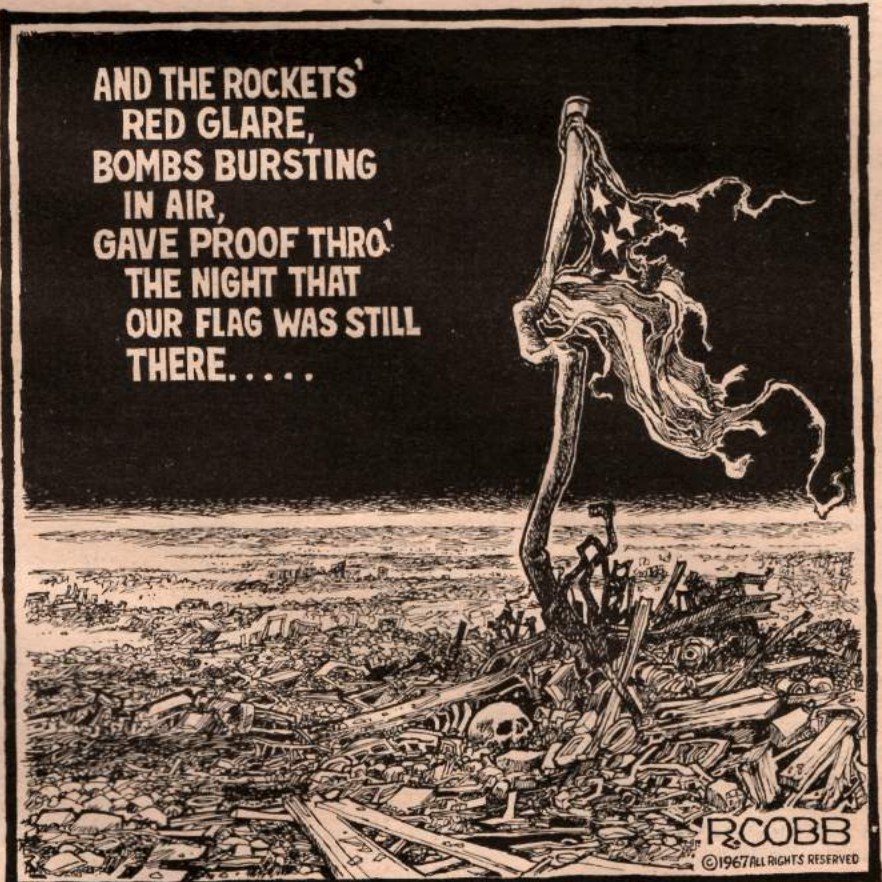
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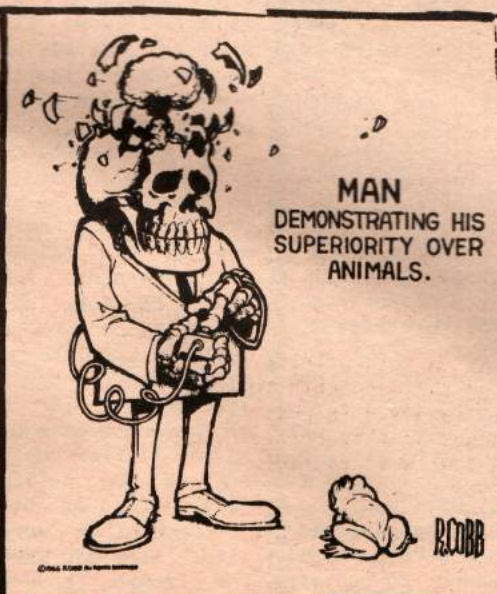


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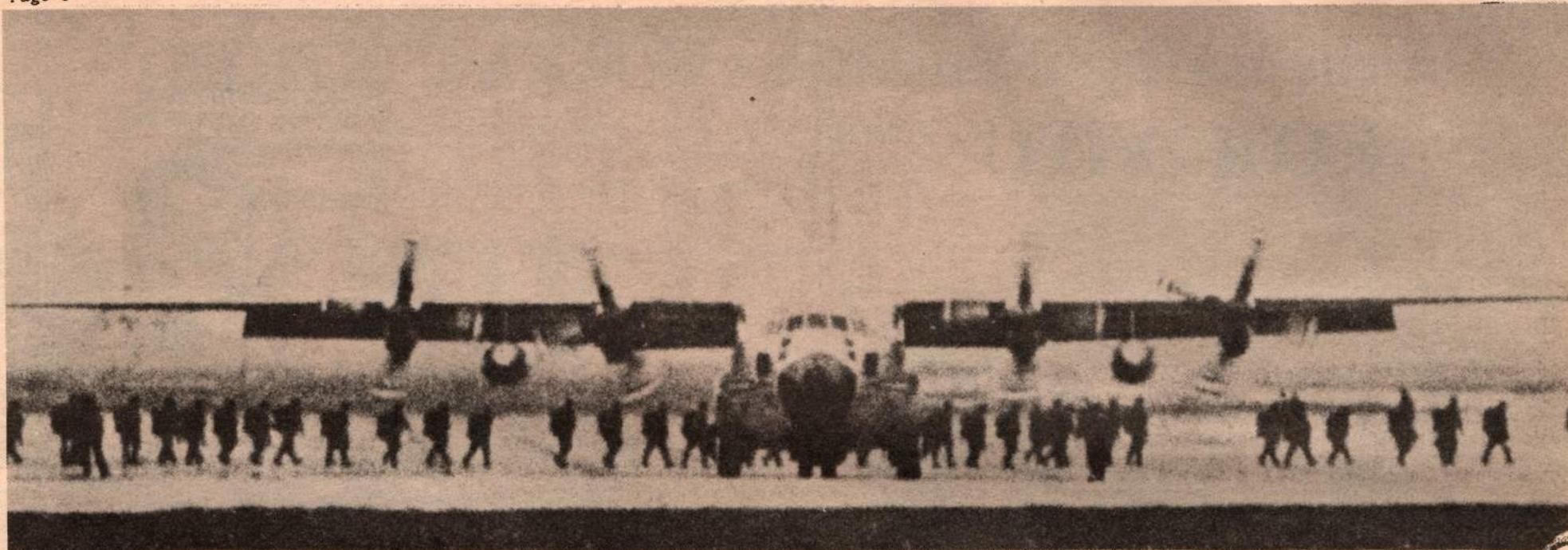


LOS ANGELES FREE PRESS.



- OCT 3, 1969

SAN DIEGO FREE DOOR TO LIBERATION - FEBR 12, 1970.



Canadian armed forces arriving in Montreal in October 1970.

(Montreal Star/Kingston Newsreel)

THE WHITE PAPER ON DEFENCE BRINGING THE WAR HOME

"The fact that Canada has flourished for more than a century as the closest neighbour to the greatest economic and military power in the world, is evidence of the basic decency of U.S. foreign policy."

- P.E. Trudeau, March 25, 1969, Washington, D.C.

"The American presence in Southeast Asia is a less frightening form of imperialism than the alternatives."

- P.E. Trudeau, May 25, 1970, Singapore.

On August 25, the Department of National Defence released the much-publicized White Paper on Defence. It follows in the wake of the Prime Minister's formal statement of April 3, 1969, on the need to strengthen North American military integration and the series of papers released by the Department of External Affairs in late 1970. The new White Paper is a very dull document, and if you have read anything that the government in Ottawa has put out on the subject since Lester Pearson was Prime Minister, then there is absolutely no need to read it.

There has been a slight change in the rhetoric since the last White Paper on Defence in 1964, reflecting the fact that since then the United States and the Soviet Union have been moving closer to a political accommodation. But the policy has not changed. There are all the same old clichés. Canada's political independence, we are told for the umpteenth time, can only be preserved by participation in the alliance system with the United States. Significantly, the fourth section is entitled "The Defence of North America." The only threat Ottawa sees to Canada is the Soviet Union; furthermore, they still cannot conceive of a Canada separate from the United States.

It may be recalled that the papers on foreign policy review issued by the Department of External Affairs in 1970 did not contain any study of relations between

Canada and the United States. The press and the opposition political parties found this difficult to comprehend. I remember being present at one of those meaningless symposiums on the papers where a member of the audience explained to the experts that this was quite understandable, for in Ottawa relations with the United States are treated as domestic, and not foreign, policy.

The only significant change from the 1964 White Paper is the increased emphasis on "aid of civil power". Here the planners note that the established social and economic order in Canada is under increasing criticism from "violent revolutionaries". Normally, they note, this is handled by the police. But the disturbances have increased in number and in size. Thus, our government is taking steps to meet the expected demand for direct military intervention.

The Trudeau government has earmarked three combat groups and the Airborne Regiment for this particular role. However, the White Paper notes that "discipline and restraint" which are part of the normal military training, fully prepares all Canadian soldiers for this function. The Pentagon is now reporting the breakdown of authority of the American troops in Southeast Asia, but Ottawa assures us that this is not the case in Canada.

The White Paper notes that there have been three recent occasions which illustrate the need for step-

ped-up vigilance in this area: the 1969 police strike in Montreal, the Quebec kidnappings in October 1970, and the recent riots in Kingston penitentiary. The Montreal police strike dramatically revealed how dependent our political system is on force rather than consensus for the maintenance of law and order. The minute the police went on strike, there was a sudden increase in bank robberies (which are already high in Montreal). The poor from the Quebecois East end of Montreal descended on St Catherine's Street, where the rich Anglaises of Westmount shop, and systematically looted the stores. Mayor Drapeau's restaurant-bar was wrecked. It was probably this event more than anything else which panicked the Prime Minister during the two Montreal kidnappings in October 1970.

The fact is, however, that military repression has been a regular phenomenon in Canadian history. In the period since World War II we have seen a decline in its use in Canada, but only because repression has been carried on by less dramatic means: the local police, discriminatory laws, court injunctions, jail sentences, etc. The military are now only used as a last resort. That we have forgotten about our past is due to the distortion of our educational process and the fact that the trade unions in this country have ceased to be a militant, dynamic force.

Before Confederation, British troops were regularly used to enforce the colonial status in Canada. And, of course, the first function of the Imperial Army was to drive the native population off their lands so that the invaders could occupy in peace what they had stolen. Now the RCMP is all that is needed to contain the natives.

In the early period of Canadian history, the imperial troops were used regularly to generally intimi-

date the first settlers, the farmers. The revolt of 1837 was a culmination of frustration by Canadian farmers. That they lost -- and that other popular democratic movements have failed, throughout Canada's history, clearly shows the truth of the saying that "power comes from the barrel of a gun." Troops were used regularly to police the Irish laborers who were brought over to build the canals. The police and the military were also used regularly to control the exploited laborers while the railroads were being built.

With a shift to an industrial-mining economy, we see the military used as a repressive force in support of the business class. Professor Desmond Morton's survey of the Canadian Archives reveals between 1878 and 1914 the Canadian militia was used almost exclusively as a strike-breaker. Our schools and universities all teach that the government is neutral between workers and management. But there is no evidence that the militia was ever used to help the workers against the owners. As we all know, there is a wide gap between the ideological indoctrination students are fed and the facts of history.

After repeated use of the militia to defeat the miners in Cape Breton, a public outcry developed against the use of the military as a strike-breaker. The government, to take off some of the heat, began a policy of building up the police and using the military only as a last resort. The wide use of police became usual. As in the Alberta coal strikes, 300 or 400 police were on duty instead of the military although they were armed with rifles and machine guns. The troops, however, were still called out on occasion throughout the 1930's and 1940's. At the Stratford, Ontario furniture strike in 1933, tanks were even sent

in to break the picket lines. In sum, what we are witnessing now is nothing new. It just seems new because it is the part of Canadian history that never appears in the text books.

The present step-up of training in "riot control" began in 1968. Some may remember P.E. Trudeau's speech at Queen's University that the spread of civil unrest in the United States over the border into Canada was a far greater threat to Canada than any Soviet action in Europe. Since then, according to reports from the Department of National Defence, special riot control forces are now stationed at Canadian Forces bases at Victoria, Chilliwack, Calgary, Winnipeg (Shiloh), Petawawa, London, Val Cartier and Gagetown. The number of troops available for civil duty in Canada is now to be increased by about 1000. After the FLQ kidnapping crisis, the Minister of National Defence Donald Macdonald, stated that the dangerous thing for the government is that the Canadian military is too small and is thus spread too thin to deal with a widespread disturbance.

At the same time that the White Paper on Defence was released, the Trudeau Government announced the creation of a new federal agency to oversee the "security of Canada." This is in addition to the RCMP and other police. They are not concerned with espionage, but groups of Canadians who wish to change the present social and political structure. I guess this is progress of some sort. The socialist left has been finally recognized as a Canadian phenomenon: at least we will no longer be denounced as "traitors" or "agents of a foreign country." But with the farmers revolting, with strikes on the increase, with groups all across Canada demanding an end to American control, the government is worried. Let's keep them busy.

QUEBEC: ON STRIKE!

"Working people in the factories, in the mines, and in the forests; working people in the service industries, teachers, students, unemployed; take what belongs to you, your labour, your determination and your freedom. And you, workers of General Electric, it is you who make your factories run; you alone are capable of producing; without you, General Electric is nothing."

"Working people of Quebec, begin today to take back what belongs to you; take yourselves what is yours. You alone know your factories, your machines, your hotels, your universities, your union; do not wait for a miracle organization."

"Make your revolution yourselves, in your neighbourhoods, in your workplaces. And if you do not make it yourselves, more usurpers, technocrats or others, will replace the handful of cigar puffers we now know, and everything will have to be done over again. You alone can build a free society."

(Excerpt from the October, 1970, FLQ Manifesto.)

And that is exactly what the workers of Quebec have been doing this summer. In a period of 71 days, beginning the 1st of June, to the 10th of August there have been six wildcat strikes, seventeen "legal" strikes, six demonstrations, one occupation, 155 arrests and one bombing. Over 23,000 workers have been out on strike during this time.

These instances of workers resistance to an increasingly repressive state and faltering economy have been little if at all publicized in Canada. It is interesting to note that while there has been almost a black-out on any news from Quebec that the Anglo owned (Power Corporation) media in Quebec made "hot news" out of an alleged FLQ bombing in Arvida sending out the story, much like last October, complete with FLQ communique to all the wire services across Canada.

This was done, no doubt, with a pat and a push from the federal and Quebec governments, to rekindle their racist scare campaign and to develop the myth that the FLQ bombs at will, completely out of touch with what is happening to the people of Quebec. In fact the bombing took place at a Steinberg store (large, English-owned foodchain) where 300 workers have been on strike since the 5th of July. Scabs have been brought in by Steinbergs to break the strike, but the strikes in Arvida, Lac St. Jean, and Chicoutimi have continued. Demonstrations by over 1000 people have been met with police, fire

hoses and tear gas. Eight workers so far have been arrested. Not only does this company fleece its workers but it is renowned in Quebec for high prices and poor quality food. When one stops

to think that Quebec has the highest incidence of malnutrition in North America as well as the highest unemployment figures, it is logical that this struggle is very close to the hearts of all the workers of Quebec.

Nor have we been told about the strike at Hydro Quebec (nationalized by the Quebec Liberal Party, the better to serve big business) where over 3,600 workers from all areas of Quebec went out on strike on June 8th. By the 11th of June, a general strike of all the employees of Hydro began. Over 7000 office workers, engineers technicians and servicemen were involved. The Directors of Hydro backed by their friend, the new Minister of Unemployment Cournoyer, broke the strike with an injunction.

Two strikes in Sept Iles involving 3,000 workers lasted from the 31st of May, to the 14th of June, and from the 8th of July, to the 18th of July. These strikes were against the American owned Iron Ore Co. On the 31st of May 400

ging for American imperialist investment to bolster the Quebec economy. Coal, petrol, and most other resources are shipped straight out of Quebec, to the United States, and Canada with no thought to developing secondary industries, to provide more jobs for the Quebec people.

Predictably, the strikers in Quebec this summer have been met with injunctions and police repression. In Chicoutimi, a strike of car salesman which has been going on for some eight months because of the refusal of the owners to negotiate, continues with two arrests thus far. At Canadian Breweries (Dow, O'Keefe, and Heidel - railway maintenance men went out on strike and set up picket lines. These lines were honoured by workers of Quebec North Shore, and Labrador Railway, numbering about 1700. By the 2nd of June, the workers ended their strike having made their grievances clear to the Company.



Petit Manuel

THE ASBESTOS STRIKE OF '49: Truckloads of food and clothes for the strikers arriving in Asbestos from different parts of Quebec.

However, by July 8th the Company had not found the time to reply to the demands and 510 platform workers stopped working and went off the job on strike. This strike paralyzed the village of Sept Iles. Eight unions and 3,000 workers were involved. As usual, the Company and the government attempted to crush the strike with an injunction. The workers, however, had different ideas. They refused to return to work and subsequently there was a battle between the police and 2,000 workers, during the course of which the President of the Company had his limousine destroyed. By the 18th of July, the workers were forced back on the job, faced with an unrelenting and uncompromising situation. Fifty-two charges were laid, and there were nine arrests.

At La Presse (owned by the Power Corporation) 350 persons were locked out, and to date, these workers are still without jobs. The conflict there involves increasing automation, job displacement and refusal of the Company to negotiate. The Power Corporation is linked to Household Finance which is a loan sharking outfit present in every town, large and small, in Quebec, wherever there is a poor worker to exploit. A very high percentage of the Quebecois, because of poor wages or unemployment, are forced to borrow money from these bandits, at rates of over 18% interest in order to survive.

Quebec has long been a cheap labor pool for the American and Anglo-Canadian big businessmen. Quebec's resources have literally been given away in order to encourage more investment and business. In fact, last October, at the start of the "crisis", Bourrassa was in New York, on his knees, beg-

berg) management decided to shut its doors on the 10th of July to its employees. Negotiations had been going on concerning working conditions and safety conditions, and on June 10th, after a meeting with the union, the Company decided on a lock-out. 750 workers are now without a job.

On the 10th of July, 300 workers at Price A. Alma Company decided to occupy their factory. Management was threatening to close the factory and the workers wanted to continue work. The workers were forced to leave the factory on the 12th of July because of threatened police intervention and so far 80 charges have been laid. It is hard to conceive of being charged for wanting to work.

The list of strikes and lock-outs goes on and on: Air Canada, Dominion Glass, Place Ville Marie, Sir George Williams University, Ste. Therese, and the many struggles against the corporate bandits of the FCAL. And so does the list of violent acts of repression against the people.

It is clear that the Quebec puppet government will not hesitate to use its military arm to control the people and protect big business, whether the threat is from the FLQ or from the working people of Quebec. Perhaps, they have read the manifesto and now believe they are one and the same?

This year the actions of the working people of Quebec have left Bourrassa and "les vendus" (sell-outs), their English bosses, and Trudeau eating the shit that last year Mr. Trudeau instructed the workers of La Palme to eat. Next year, the menu will be even better.

VIVE LE F.L.Q!
VIVE LE QUEBEC LIBRE!

from THE PARTISAN



Some People Talk About The Weather.





We Don't.



Prairie Fire



PHOTO CONTEST

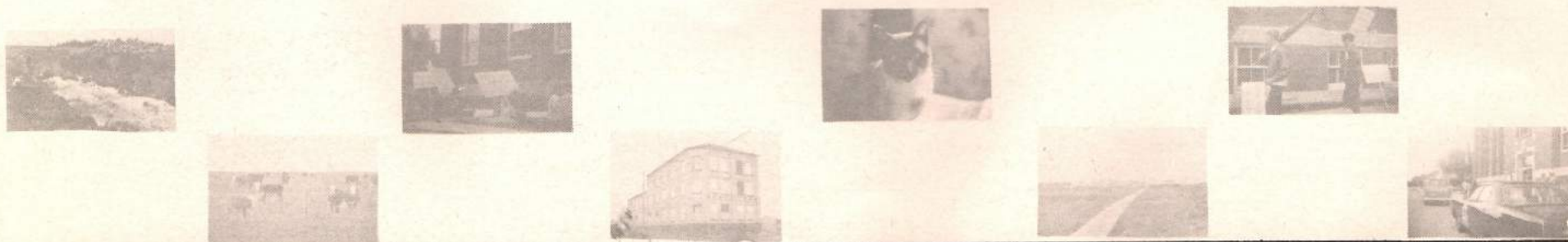


We see everyday how photography is used as a tool of imperialism and capitalism by the bourgeois media: how it is used to manipulate people, convey the establishment brand of information and sell its products. So, the Prairie Fire is sponsoring this contest to give the PEOPLE a chance to express themselves with their own photography. The contest is concerned with things right and wrong which may not normally have a chance to be presented to the public: the history of struggle on the Prairies, workers and work situations, farmers and farms, people and struggle, pollution and the environment, women, their oppression and liberation, imperialism in its many guises, cops, politicians and businessmen, and more. We hope to have enough response to put out a special Prairie Fire People's Photography Supplement. All winning photos will be published in the Prairie Fire regular edition of the first week in October.

Any photograph is eligible, black and white or color (preferably black and white, because of higher contrast for print quality): anyone can submit as many of his own photographs as desired. All photographs submitted will become the property of the Prairie Fire and will be placed in Prairie Fire files for use in future issues: if used at a later date, credit will be given to the photographer. Each photo submitted should have a piece of paper attached with your name and address: please do not print on the back of the photo itself, as this tends to make ridges on the front and ruins print quality.

All photographs will be classified into one of four ambiguous categories: People, Struggle, Environment and Other. There will be a first, second and third prize given in each category, plus a grand overall prize. Since the Prairie Fire is a non-profit organization, there will be no cash prizes; however, excellence and artistry will be rewarded. The Grand Prize will be a lifetime subscription to the Prairie Fire, plus a certificate of Merit. All other prizes will be a one-year subscription to the Prairie Fire and a certificate of merit.

Photos will be judged for content and quality by a committee of four Prairie Fire staffers, headed by the Prairie Fire Photo Editor. Judges' decisions will be final, but any post-judging dialogue could prove to be entertaining. Professionals as well as amateurs are eligible, and any bribes will be considered a donation to the Prairie Fire.



THE WAR IN IRELAND

The Red Mole

INTRODUCTION

Recent news reports have spoken of a "crack down" on the IRA. This followed a round-up, which at first looked as if it was the beginning of internment. The press has been talking about "documents" which can prove criminal charges against leaders of the Republican Movement.

Like most of the news coming out of the Six Counties, this is less concerned with truth than with the political strategy of the British Government. They are now carrying out a campaign which will give the impression that they are taking effective measures against the IRA; the aim of this propaganda is to bolster up their forces in Ireland, who are becoming more and more demoralised. This article exposes the reasons for both the demoralisation and the propaganda campaign; the remarkable military success of the IRA in recent months.

Never, for nearly fifty years, has imperialism in Ireland confronted an armed resistance so formidable as that which today defies the British Army on the streets of Belfast and Derry.

Despite the desperate attempts of the press to obscure the facts, the British Army is being pressed hard by the IRA, and is near the end of its tether. Since the build-up in preparation for the July 12th Parades, there are 19,000 British troops in the North of Ireland, nearly double the previous level of 10,000; their upper limit is probably in the region of 25,000.

THE I.R.A. GETS INTO STRIDE

And yet the IRA has barely begun to get into its stride—until recent events fighting was being carried on mainly by the Provisional IRA, and was concentrated on Belfast. Now it seems that the Official IRA has stepped in; its previous policy had been to take military action on a defensive basis, but it has recently taken a number of offensive actions.

Both IRA's today are larger, better armed, and have a wider support amongst the nationalist population in the North than at any time in history, including the Black & Tan wars. But the most striking feature today is the amazing sophistication of their guerrilla tactics. The Provisionals have pulled off a succession of brilliant actions, like the bombing of the Springfield Road Police and Army barracks. Within one week they carried out three major feats. They walked into the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast, and snatched one of their wounded volunteers from under the noses of heavily armed guards (we understand that the rescued man is now safe and recovering in hospital elsewhere). They raided a military post in the centre of Belfast and got away with 30 Lee Enfield .303 rifles, two Bren guns and one Sterling sub-machine gun; despite claims by the Army that these were training weapons which cannot be fired, the fact is that they can be reconverted and used. Then they blew up the *Daily Mirror* plant on the outskirts of Belfast. This newspaper, which has been particularly scurrilous in its reportage of events in Ireland, had built one of the world's most advanced newspaper plants. The damage is estimated at over £2 million, and it will take many weeks before the newspaper plant is repaired.

The Officials have not recently scored such dramatic victories, but there can be no doubt that the force which held off 3,000 British troops with 150 men, in the battle of the Falls during July last year, is capable of giving a more than adequate account of itself. Not only are they active throughout the Six Counties (in contrast to the Provos, who are mainly concentrated in Belfast), they are committed to military action in the South as well. Cathal Goulding, Chief-of-Staff of the Official IRA, speaking at the funeral of Martin O'Leary in Cork, pledged that when the "forces of imperialism and exploitation" imposed "... strike-breaking, evictions, coercion, the prison cell, intimidation or the gallows, then our duty is to reply ... in the language that brings these vultures to their senses most effectively, the language of the bomb and the bullet."

CONTRAST

All this is in striking contrast with the two previous IRA campaigns which followed the 1922 defeat of the anti-treaty forces, the 1938-45 and the 1956-62 offensives. In both there were a number of highly successful actions. On December 23rd 1939 they liberated 1,084,000 rounds of ammunition from the Magazine Fort in Phoenix Park, Dublin; this constituted the bulk of the Free State Army's reserve supply. (Alas, almost all of it was recaptured shortly afterwards). One of the most famous was the raid on Armagh Barracks in June 1954; by dint of infiltrating a volunteer (by the simple expedient of joining the British Army), they got intelligence which enabled them to relieve Her Majesty's Forces of 250 rifles, 37 Stens, nine Brens and 40 training rifles. This time the "equipment" was not recaptured. On May 12th 1957, Saor Uladh (the breakaway group which initiated the '56 campaign) paralysed Newry Canal by blowing up all the locks.

But these were exceptions; the classical IRA tactics consisted of the ambush, and the planted bomb. They had a standard technique for attacking barracks, police stations, prisons, etc., which would involve a volunteer making his way up to a door or wall, in darkness or under covering fire, to plant a mine in order to blow a hole big enough for the raiders to get through. To the incredible danger involved in such an operation was added the risk that the mine would not actually go off, a frustration which they suffered on many occasions. General Tom Barry, the greatest Irish guerrilla leader, found this tactic irksome during the Black & Tan Wars; it was still being used in the late '50s. The contrast between this and the Springfield Road action need not be stressed.

SIGNIFICANCE

Today they have learnt a great deal from the experience of guerrilla struggles elsewhere, in particular from the tactics of EOKA in Cyprus. But the main significance of this new stage in the IRA's struggle lies in the new relationship between the IRA and the people. Mao's dictum about the fish and the water is absolutely correct: the glaring failure of the two IRA campaigns was their isolation from the people; their actions were those of men from the outside, taking action against the forces of imperialism in the name of abstract principles. This dictated columns dodging into the North, on short missions, a strict limitation on the depth to which forces of any size could penetrate over the Border, constant harassment, and grave difficulty in finding hide-outs. At one stage of the '56-62 campaign, volunteers were living in secret dug-outs in the most appalling conditions.

INTERMENT

The crushing of resistance was relatively easy for the Crown forces, and their mimics in the Free State. Thousands of men were rounded up by the RUC in the North, and hundreds interned on the flimsiest of evidence. It was enough to be young and active, to be associated with a specifically Irish organisation like a Gaelic Sports Club, or even the Legion of Mary; if there was the flimsiest evidence to connect you with the IRA, you were automatically a suspect and into Crumlin you went, often for years. The people accepted all of this passively; the struggle of the IRA was something external to them. They sympathised with it, they would not betray it to the RUC, they would turn out on funerals; but they themselves were not part of the resistance. They would accept the brutality of the RUC, admire the bravery of the IRA, and somehow get on with life.

MASS MOVEMENT

Today the struggle has emerged from the oppressed minority, it is from them that the ranks of the IRA are being swelled. They are not cowed, they are capable of forcing armoured cars to withdraw from their areas, they smashed the Falls curfew of July 1970, inflicting such a humiliation on the military that they have never again tried this tactic.

The new situation arises precisely from the fact that the present crisis arose with the mass peaceful movement for Civil Rights. Having been mobilised, having seen their enemies being forced to make verbal concessions, having seen the hollowness of the "reforms", and experiencing

the brutality of the British Army when they tried to express their frustration, they are no longer prepared to wait and hope that time will redress their grievances.

In the new situation the IRA is the armed vanguard of the oppressed minority, they are a part of the people, protected by them and able to melt back into the ghettos after taking action. It is this which enables them to be bold in their actions. They are no longer beating uselessly at the cage which imprisons their compatriots, but are forging a force which can break down the bars for ever.



Republicans in training

THE RAIDS: What They Really Mean

The significance of the raids which took place in the North of Ireland on the night of July 22nd-23rd was totally distorted by a British press which has faithfully echoed British intelligence propaganda. Most of those who know anything about the realities of the situation were convinced that these raids were the start of internment; without such a motivation there was no basis for the size of the operation. If we are to judge from their claims they netted practically nothing from the entire operation.

BRITISH ARMY CLAIMS

The talk about a planned operation, with raids on "specially selected houses", based on months of intelligence work, is laughable. Everyone knows who are the leaders of the Republican Movement are; dogs in the street are barking about it. As Tomas Mac Giolla (President of the Official Sinn Féin) said, "They are not in hiding. They can be arrested at any time, in their homes, or at their jobs, ... selling the *United Irishman* or holding public meetings and pickets."¹ That the arrests were not based on careful intelligence work is borne out by the fact that most of those arrested were Official Republicans; the Provisionals have been carrying out most of the armed action in recent months, but they do not operate in such an open political manner as the Officials, their people are harder to identify than leaders of the Officials who regularly speak at meetings and are quoted in the press.

The Army stated that they had seized "documents and electronic and radio equipment. All of these were proving of great assistance in the fight against the IRA."² Reports on BBC radio spoke of documents which linked the IRA with organisations in the Republic of Ireland. All of this is pure waffle. There has been a radio operating from time to time in the Lower Falls since August '69; it was used during the "Fleadh" in May this year. So the British Army has finally captured it, hip hip hurrah. Under the Special Powers Act, "documents" can consist of tickets to a Republican social; Joseph Edwards was recently sentenced in a Belfast court for possessing letterheads of the Cathal Brugha (Provisional) Sinn Féin Cumann, a recruiting circular for Cumann na mBan (the Republican women's organisation) and maps and photographs of Belfast. And there can be little difficulty about discovering that the IRA operates on an all-Ireland basis. The Army's claims are quite simply ludicrous.

REPRESSION

Taken in conjunction with the shooting of Seamus Cusack and Desmond Beattie, and the hundreds of prisoners

incarcerated on the most insignificant of charges (another man has been imprisoned for crossing himself), these incidents underline the day-by-day deepening of the repression in the North of Ireland. They reflect a gradual drift of the policy of the British government from one of trying to contain the situation by massive police action, to one of trying to smash all independent organisations of the nationalist minority, in an attempt to appease the extreme Orange elements. A new note is being sounded by sections of the Conservative Party and by right-wing propagandists. These worms are stressing the need to maintain the "constitutional" position of Northern Ireland, which means, of necessity, a close alliance by the government with the right wing of the Unionist Party and a pitiless suppression of the minority. An article in a recent issue of *The Spectator*³ by one T. E. Utley, which waxed indignant about the betrayal of "Ulster" is typical of this kind of political excreta.

DEMORALISATION

Another element in the situation is the first hints of demoralisation in the British Army; bewildered at finding themselves in a shooting war in the "United Kingdom", at the attitude of the minority towards them, and the atrocious conditions under which they are billeted, cracks are beginning to show. There seems to be a trend towards issuing ordinary squaddies with Sterling sub-machine guns, in place of their SLR rifles. Frightened men, shooting wildly, are more likely to do unwanted damage with the long-range SLR than with the Sterling, which is more effective in close range fighting.

SPIRIT

One incident has shown the spirit of the Northern Republicans, the trial of Mrs. Maire Drumm. Mrs. Drumm was arrested under the Special Powers Act for "promoting the objects of an unlawful association by encouraging people to join the IRA." Throughout the hearing she refused either to face the bench, or to answer questions. She was sentenced to be bound over for two years, on a surety of £500, and to report to a police station daily; the alternative was a six-month prison sentence. Her reply was to shout, "I will not accept bail, God save Ireland"⁴, and she was dragged off, unbowed and unrepentant, to prison.

—Robert Mossgeil

NOTES

1. IRISH TIMES, 24.7.71.
2. Ibid.
3. THE SPECTATOR, week ending July 25th.
4. IRISH TIMES, 24.7.71.

GEORGE JACKSON - murdered by prison guards

Black revolutionary George Jackson was slain under mysterious circumstances by a prison guard behind the walls of California San Quentin Prison August 21.

Jackson, one of the three Soledad Brothers and a member of the Black Panther Party was struck by a bullet in the back of the head in the yard outside the maximum security cellblock, allegedly in an escape attempt.

The 29-year-old author of "Soledad Brother" imprisoned for the last eleven years of his life for a \$70 robbery, was said by prison authorities to have produced a 9mm automatic pistol shortly after a visit from his attorney, Steven Bingham.

John Cluchette, one of George's co-defendants in the Soledad Brothers case, described what happened in a note smuggled out of the steel fortress: the guards started firing into the cellblock. George realized they were after him and ran into the yard to draw their fire

away from everyone else. When he was first shot down in the back, he wasn't dead, so another guard came up and shot him in the head.

For three days after the murder, no one was allowed into San Quentin: no relatives, no lawyers, no press.

The two remaining Soledad brothers, Cluchette and Fleeta Drumgo were not allowed to go to a previously scheduled hearing about the case on Monday.

When Mrs. George Jackson called the prison after hearing a radio report of her son's death, "A guard laughed at me and said he was glad George was finally dead. He told me, 'You'll be running out of sons pretty soon. We got one last year and one today'."

The facts came out a little jumbled. According to Associate Warden James Earl Park, a gun had been smuggled to George through the elaborate system of metal detec-

(instituted because of the presence of the Soledad Brothers) by a young lawyer named Steven Bingham. George hid the gun and two clips of bullets, as Parks describes it "in his long natural hairstyle" (which somehow escaped the two regulation strip-searches). He pulled the gun on guards and opened the cells of the 26 other prisoners on the floor. George, Parks claims, was trying to escape through the complete-

ly walled courtyard "Box Canyon." "Why would he run in the yard?" asked Mrs. Jackson. "Are they trying to say my son was crazy? George wasn't crazy."

He supposedly took hostages, even though San Quentin has a famous and iron-clad law to shoot to kill all prisoners who take hostages regardless of the hostages' safety.

Ruchell Magee, co-defendant with Angela Davis facing murder charges stemming from the Marin County Court

house escape attempt led by Jackson's younger brother was on the same cellblock with Jackson. Magee was reported near death earlier in the prison hospital as a result of a retaliatory beating by guards after the cellblock was recaptured. But in a telephone interview, Irwin Ritter, a high official at San Quentin, denied that reprisals of any sort had taken place. He also denied an early report that a general food strike was in progress at San Quentin.

The official version has changed and is highly inconsistent. It was first reported that Jackson had an 8 in. pistol in his hair (a physical impossibility). A later version said he was wearing a wig and still later it was changed to a cap. Warden Park first said the entire escape lasted only seconds. Now he says it was more like an hour. Another prison official said recapturing the cellblock took several hours and that Jackson had a 38 caliber rather than a 9mm pistol.

While the fantasies were churned out in press conferences in front of San Quentin, the 26 remaining prisoners in the first tier were being beaten and tortured. They made an affidavit that each of the 26 signed. The affidavit stated that the guards entered the first tier of the Adjustment Center and ordered the inmates to come out from their cells.

"...Thereafter, gunshots, or what appeared to be gunshots went off and we all ran into our cells in the back of the same building to avoid being shot. Thereafter, the prison guards, armed with guns, entered the cellblock and ordered the undersigned to come out or be killed. The undersigned were ordered by the guards to take off all their

clothes and walk from the cells one at a time. Each of the undersigned received malicious physical beatings by prison guards with blackjacks, guns, and clubs... and made to lay on the ground naked from approximately 4 O'Clock pm to 10 O'Clock pm at which time one inmate, Allen Mancino who was hand and leg-chained on the ground, was begging the guards to loosen the handcuffs cutting him and was told to keep his mouth shut by the officer who shot part of his leg off with a rifle. There, Mancino was made to lay begging for a doctor for approximately an hour before the guards would allow him to move..."

The affidavit continued to describe the physical torture, the threats and terrorism in the courtyard and asked the court for judicial release. Finally, on Tuesday, August 24, Fleeta and John were allowed to go to their hearing. They smuggled out the affidavit and tried to present it to the court, but Judge Carl Allen wouldn't let Fleeta or John or their lawyers talk about San Quentin and what was going on there.

"We have a specific motion to deal with here," said Allan, "and we can't talk about anything else."

When the lawyers tried to talk about the brutality, the judge replied, "There's no proof that that's going on."

At that point, Fleeta and John stood up very painfully. Their heads had been shaved - presumably so they wouldn't smuggle out any weapons. They removed their shirts, reveal-



Jonathan Jackson 1953-1970

ing backs covered with welts and bruises.

"The reason they weren't here yesterday," said one of the lawyers "is that the guards hadn't finished beating them."

John started talking about the torture they were subjected to and what was going on inside.

"They told me I would be dead in three days," Fleeta yelled.

The audience began screaming and the tactical squad in full riot gear moved in from the back of the courtroom to the recently built bulletproof glass divider. They began one of the most vicious and bloody beatings ever witnessed in a demonstration or riot - not to mention inside a courtroom among a handful of people.

For long minutes, the Tac Squad beat Phil Price, a cousin of Fleeta Drumgo, as he lay on the ground. They bent his leg over a chair and slammed a club on it repeatedly, trying to break it. Then the Sheriff's deputies moved in. Lifting Phil to his feet, slamming his already profusely bleeding head repeatedly, they forced him against the wall where they continued to beat him.

This second hearing failed, as had the previous ones to get the judge (who sat passively watching as the beatings were going on) to

set aside discussions of old motions and deal instead with the problems of San Quentin.

But people on the outside were acting. Demonstrations had been going on outside the gates of the prison, blocked by shot-gun carrying guards from approaching too close.

In the early morning hours of Aug. 28, bombs went off in the offices of the California Dept. of Correction in San Francisco, San Mateo and the state capital of Sacramento, doing extensive damage. Two of the bombings were claimed by the Weather Underground, the third by the people's revolutionary army.

Like the firebombings of state vehicles and the Bank of America, carried out earlier on in the week, these bombings were an expression of rage at the murder and torture of prisoners throughout the country.

The war is clearly going on inside San Quentin and other prisons this weekend in the weeks to come. If there is little help from outside, the prisoners will be quietly and systematically murdered.

But retaliation continues. On the night of Aug. 29, another Bank of America was blown up; almost at the same time, five young blacks entered the Ingleside police station in San Francisco and opened fire - killing one officer - and escaped.



George Jackson 1941-1971

Pictures From Georgia Straight LNS

The information for this article was obtained from the Kingston Newsreel Collective.

KINGSTON REBELLION SMASHED

In April, 1971, The prisoners in Kingston Penitentiary, Ontario, took part in an insurrection, held the prison against the presence of the army for 4 days. Since then, 13 prisoners have been charged with murder, charges which resulted from the death of two inmates of the prison who were among several "undesirables" that were tortured. Six prisoners have been charged with the kidnapping of 6 prison guards. 12 penitentiary guards are accused of assaulting prisoners who were transferred to Millhaven from K.P. A Federal enquiry is underway to investigate the situation in K.P. before the riot.

The April insurrection can be divided into two phases: 1) the liberation struggle of the prisoners and 2) the torturings of prisoners by other prisoners. On Wednesday, April 14, 500 prisoners staged a collective uprising, took 9 hostages, 3 of whom escaped, and demanded a citizens' committee to look into and present to the public the

months. Beatings, censored letters, guard raidings of cells, hours of exploited labour on meaningless, menial "rehabilitation" jobs, hundred of "small" dehumanizing irritants multiply many times the violence and oppression of society, and lead to recognition of the need to organize and fight back against the control gailors exert over the prisoners, a control which constitutes totalitarianism directed by the Federal government's Solicitor-General's Department on behalf of Canadian and American ruling class interests.

The other aspect of the rebellion, the torturing of 13 "undesirables" resulting in two deaths, was an act reflecting the overt violence of our past and present, and the conditioning we have been subjected to that attempts, often successfully, to divide us along class and sex lines. The prisoners who were tortured were perceived as being the lowest class caste in the prison, the caste consisting of sex offenders and informers. Glen Morris, a parti-

the K.P. riot. And only the O.P.P. have been allowed into the prisons to investigate the charges made by the prisoners.

The situation at Millhaven, meanwhile, was as the Warden put it, "tense". On May 11, 30 inmates in the cell wing went on a brief hunger strike, refusing the evening meal. About 10 days later it became known that seven prisoners had been transferred to solitary confinement cells at Collins Bay Penitentiary from Millhaven on May 12th. When questioned by an NDP member of Parliament, Goyer tried to lie his way out of this unjust punishment of men not charged with any breach of prison discipline by saying that the men had made the choice of being placed in solitary. Angry letters of denial from some of the prisoners forced Goyer to reveal that the men had been thrown into "the hole" as a preventative measure, apparently to smash any more organized protest and resistance of the conditions at Millhaven.

On July 19, 12 prison

information presented as evidence, banning all publication or broadcasting until the accused were either discharged or until the conclusion of proceedings against them.

In all, 14 prisoners gave testimony, all describing what John Hanse called systematic methodical beatings by between 30 and 40 guards on the loading platform and in the corridors inside the prison. When the prosecution had called all its witnesses, Judge Graham dropped all charges against 4 of the guards and committed the remaining 8 to trial on a reduced number of counts. The case now rests until trial date is set for the fall.

As for the charges laid against the prisoners, things don't look at all well. They are not allowed to defend themselves as a unit - each has a different lawyer, so that they will have to fight not only the court, but also perhaps one another, in an attempt to protect themselves. They are again divided and without power.

Their lawyers are among the most prominent people in the country, including the president of the Young Conservatives and the other important party men who move in the shadows and help to manage the affairs of state. Clearly, they see their future depending on the security of the ruling class and they will not create a political trial for the defense of the prisoners. Most say openly their clients are "lunatics".

On August 17, the six prisoners accused of kidnapping had their preliminary hearing. The maximum sentence for these charges is life imprisonment. Following 4 hours of negotiations among the prisoners, their defense lawyers, and Crown Attorney, the charge was reduced to "forcible seizure" which carries a maximum penalty of 5 years. One of the accused, James Adams, was obviously shaky and uncertain of his plea, so his lawyer asked Judge Graham for a short recess. Graham refused, and demanded that Adams decide, then and there, whether to plead guilty and spend five more years of his life in prison, or fight the charge and take a chance. Feeling certain of a conviction on the lesser charge, he and 4 others entered pleas of guilty.

The sixth, William Knight was determined to fight the conviction, saying "The people are with us", and entering a plea of not guilty. Due to his change of appearance - longer hair, horn-rimmed glasses, a thick moustache - Knight could not be identified during his hearing by the C.A.'s 4 witnesses, who were K.P. guards that had been held hostage during the rebellion. The judge was forced to admit that no jury could accept evidence against a man that could not be identified, the C.A. agreed, and Knight, amidst cheers and applause from the court, was acquitted.

The 13 prisoners charged with murder were moved on August 13, as a result of pressure applied by lawyers and government critics, from the solitary confinement cells where they had been unjustly incarcerated since the riot ended. No real improvement in their lot has resulted, however: They are

still kept in their cells for 23 hours a day.

Two of these prisoners have acted in a way that speaks louder than any words. Glen Morris slit his throat with a razor blade, and Don Oag, on the same day and with the same weapon, cut his wrists, legs and ankles. They are on record as saying that they would continue to mutilate themselves unless they received better treatment. The prison authorities have made no move to answer their demands.

As a consequence of the Kingston riot as well as another uprising at Dorchester Federal Penitentiary in New Brunswick, Goyer announced that wardens of all federal institutions have received directives to permit convicts to set up committees "to improve cooperation with management". The inmates have the right to elect representatives who forward suggestions to the wardens on such things as treatment, training, rehabilitation and parole procedures. Totally lacking in decision-making or administrative powers, these efforts at "humanizing the whole system" represent the desperate fumbblings of a threatened power structure to buy off the growing militancy of prisoners with a deluge of meaningless "reforms".

For a while now, prisons have had "Inmate Recreation Committees" that are set up to deal with internal grievances and suggestions - and as ex-cons will tell you, they are utterly useless. One former inmate of Collins Bay Penitentiary put it this way: "Well, the only thing that the Committee got us while I was at Collins Bay, and I was there for 3 years, was Fuckin' cell cups. They (the Committee) were out there digging, mind you."

Then there is the Federal Enquiry that we've all been expecting. The commission is composed of a lawyer, the executive director of the Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association, and the director of security in the penitentiary service. It becomes clear from that why the Enquiry is being held behind the closed doors of the Royal Military College. Still worse, the Enquiry is only investigating the immediate causes of the Kingston rebellion. It will not, as the chairman has made clear, make any general review of justice, the conduct of the National Parole Board, or of the programme of the Canadian Penitentiary Service. So the terms of reference become: immediate causes; identity of ringleaders; whether the riot was spontaneous or planned, and if so, the extent of the planning; whether or not anyone in the penitentiary service was aware of the impending rebellion and if any preventative action was taken; the extent of damages to penitentiary property; and whether existing security measures are adequate.

The contradictions are clear. The prisoners of the K.P. wanted a public investigation of the whole penal and rehabilitation system, parole procedures, and injustice in the courts. The government is purposely ignoring all of this, and as usual, is secretly investigating not the causes but the symptoms - the destruction of property and a rebellion - in other words, the prisoners.



The dome of K.P. during the rebellion; signs (reading left to right): "Thanks for your support", "Justice (with skull and crossbones)", and "Under New Management."

inmates' grievances and demands. Each prisoner had been asked to submit a personal list of demands, and from all of these, a collective list was to be drawn up and presented. But the workings of democracy were too slow, and before they could formulate their demands, the state and its army had given the ultimatum - either surrender without amnesty or concessions, or be cut down by machine guns and semi-automatic rifles. Within 4 days the state had regained control of the institution.

That the insurrection took place should not be surprising. Prisons are nothing less than concentration camps of class warfare. Prisoners are almost invariably members of the working class and lumpen classes, most are young, around 24, and the vast majority have committed "crimes" against material property. Those people have nothing to lose by fighting the owners of all the social wealth. The ruling class makes the law, and the law protects what is most valuable to the ruling class. Thus, an act against property by someone from the lower classes is punished, because that act is potentially an act against capitalism itself. As a former inmate of K.P. said, "The entire prison structure represents the affirmation of a police state. It's political punishment no matter whether you're stealing milk bottles or state secrets, it's all the same bag."

The people who act out their oppression, and consequently are convicted and imprisoned, are oppressed absolutely. Their days are rigidly disciplined by a schedule of bells and scores of guards who have been cultivated through totalitarian training processes to subject prisoners to irrational and constant brutality. Prisoners are isolated from each other, as well as being isolated from the outside. If they break discipline, they are subject to solitary confinement for periods of

months. Beatings, censored letters, guard raidings of cells, hours of exploited labour on meaningless, menial "rehabilitation" jobs, hundred of "small" dehumanizing irritants multiply many times the violence and oppression of society, and lead to recognition of the need to organize and fight back against the control gailors exert over the prisoners, a control which constitutes totalitarianism directed by the Federal government's Solicitor-General's Department on behalf of Canadian and American ruling class interests.

On April 19, the disturbance in Kingston ended, and on that day and the two following the majority of the prison population was transferred from the gutted pen to others in the area, shackled hand and foot and horded into buses. Some, particularly those thought to be the "ringleaders" of the riot, were taken to the new maximum security complex at Millhaven. This complex has been described by none other than Solicitor-General Jean Pierre Goyer as "oppressive" - microphones in every cell, closed-circuit cameras and one way mirrors - fool-proof electronic security devices operated by unseen hands in bullet proof enclosures.

What occurred when prisoners arrived at Millhaven is being gradually revealed in spite of attempts by Goyer and the Trudeau government to hide it by flat refusal to the proposal for an open public enquiry into the situation and events at both Kingston and Millhaven, and by bare-faced deception on the part of the Solicitor-General's department.

Four NDP MP's, already told by Millhaven inmates that they had been forced to run a gauntlet of armed guards upon their transfer from K.P., were ordered out of the prison by Goyer himself after a short visit during which they managed to talk to a prisoner with a 6 inch scalp wound and a bruised leg. All further attempts by opposition members through the Justice Committee to get into Millhaven have been crushed. Goyer has refused to guarantee the release of anything other than the recommendations of the secret federal inquiry into

guards of Millhaven were tried for 25 charges of common assault and assault causing bodily harm. All 12 pleaded not guilty. Among the first to take the witness stand was Donald Clark, Warden of Millhaven Pen., who testified that he had told the guards to use "force necessary to ensure that the prisoners be placed in cells as quickly as possible". He also revealed that he had made it clear to the guards which of the prisoners coming from K.P. were principally involved in the riot.

Then came Assistant Warden (Security), Patrick McKegney, who joined his boss in denying any knowledge of any beatings while he was standing on the loading platform watching the prisoners being "received".

Next on the stand was John Hanse, an inmate at Millhaven. Hanse testified that he was beaten by two of the accused and then was forced to run a gauntlet of guards armed with billys and riot sticks. Contradicting McKegney's evidence, Hanse firmly stated that he saw guards beating prisoners who were shackled and handcuffed together in pairs with black-jacks. As for Hanse himself, he said he sustained injuries to both knees when he was pushed off his feet while still in shackles.

On the second day of the proceedings, Cyril Roussi took the stand. He supported Hanse by testifying that he saw him beaten by several guards. Roussi said he also saw the guards hit the other prisoners on his bus. Despite having been clubbed on the neck, back, head, and on an old leg injury, Roussi was refused medical attention for 17 days.

It was at this point, just after a graphic account of the beatings, that Provincial Judge Graham ruled in favour of defense motion to turn the trial into a preliminary hearing. In a court order he clamped a tight lid of secrecy on all

THE AMERICAN SURCHARGE: KEEP THOSE PROFITS ROLLING IN

The best way to describe the 10 % American surcharge on imports is to call it a game.

The rules of the game are simple -- correct your economic problems without hurting the corporate structures profits. The trick of the game is to do it without losing face.

When you've got a balance of payments problem, due mainly to spending on the Vietnam war and cheap foreign imports, and you're a good, bourgeois economist, you have to do something about it.

Other than Vietnam, the problem is that foreign goods, especially Japanese goods, are cheaper to buy in the U.S. than American goods. The electronics and automobile industries are the ones that are hurting the most. Sony is cheaper than American - produced stereo components, and Toyotas and Datsuns are cheaper than General Motors' Vegas.

The result is that American exports and domestic sales are beginning to take second place to Japanese imports and exports on many items. The way to correct this is to put a higher import duty on foreign goods so they will cost more, preferably at least as much as American-produced goods.

This surcharge forces countries to revalue their currency upward to try and compensate for the tax. This means that foreign currency comes closer in par with the value of American dollars. In short, the American dollar decreases in value in relation to other currencies

and American imports are cheaper. The result is that Americans sell more than they did before the surcharge on foreign imports.

Therefore, the surcharge increases trade in American goods by making foreign goods cost more in the U.S.,

The effects of the surcharge on Canada are almost negligible. It doesn't cover raw materials, or automobiles and parts. The only things it effects are semi-processed goods (about 25% of our exports to the U.S.) and most of these are traded

sources, or hurt most of our major exports to the U.S. which Americans totally control through inter-subsidiary traffic. However, the charge will effect some of our exports which could mean more unemployment because of cutbacks in American orders.

In other words, the surcharge doesn't effect the things the U.S. needs from Canada, like raw materials and a market for American cars and parts. However, it hurts us on things the U.S. doesn't need, but which Canada was able to produce cheaper in the past than similar American-produced items. This will cause unemployment.

In summary then, the 10% American surcharge forces international markets to consume more American goods. It does not effect those things deemed to be necessary for the strategic and economic defense of the continent, like Canadian raw materials. It increases American corporate profits at the expense of those areas producing goods cheaper than American factories, which is especially damaging to the Japanese economy.

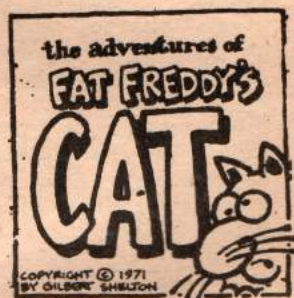
Some Canadian unemployment will be the immediate result in non-American plants, and we may feel some of the effects of economies like Japan cutting back on foreign imports to help reduce imports from Canada, possibly in some important areas like wheat and other grains. Meanwhile, the U.S. prospers while forcing other countries to pay for American-created economic problems.



and by forcing other countries to devalue the American dollar, which cheapens American exports abroad. In other words, they are forcing the international market systems and American consumers to favour American goods.

on an inter-subsidiary basis; most American head offices of this sort have certain special exemptions from the tax.

Therefore, the surcharge doesn't hamper the U.S. exploitation of Canadian re-



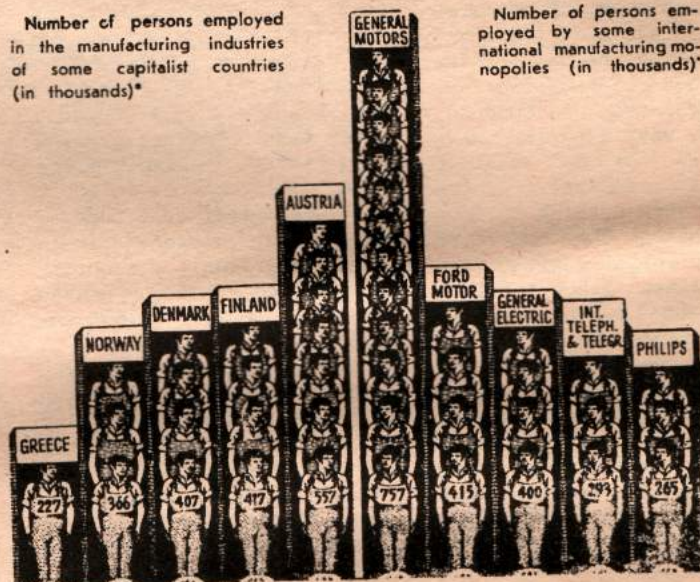
DID YOU KNOW?

SOME MONOPOLIES EMPLOY AS MANY WORKERS AS WHOLE COUNTRIES

Top Ten International Manufacturing Concerns

	1969 Sales (million dollars)
General Motors (U.S.)	24,295
Ford (U.S.)	14,755
General Electric (U.S.)	8,448
International Business Machines (U.S.)	7,197
Chrysler (U.S.)	7,052
Unilever (Anglo-Dutch)	6,030
International Telephone and Telegraph (U.S.)	5,474
Philips (Dutch)	3,597
Volkswagen (West German)	3,536
Imperial Chemical Industries (British)	3,257

Number of persons employed in the manufacturing industries of some capitalist countries (in thousands)*



* Data for 1966

General Motors is the 18th largest country in the world with a gross national product (GNP) larger than that of Argentina, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, or Venezuela. In terms of gross receipts, GM is the fifth largest government in the world, larger than West Germany, Japan, or Canada.

This awesome power is in the hands of a small core of men unrestrained by democratic control, elected internally by a small minority of GM stockholders. (11% of the stockholders control 50% of the stock.)

The Board of Directors controls \$27 billion (1969) worth of the world's GNP through the sale of autos, consumer durables, and munitions, and directly or indirectly controls 1 out of every 12 jobs in the U.S.

These same men who sit on GM's board also sit on the boards of 14 different large financial institutions, 77 different corporate bodies, and 7 insurance companies. In-

cluded in this list of interlocking directorates is AT&T, Metropolitan Life, Armco Steel, Proctor & Gamble, John Hancock, Polaroid, U.S. Steel, ALCOA, Chase Manhattan, and Mellon National Bank.

As early as 1963 GM had excess profits so great that it had accumulated 2.3 billion dollars in surplus liquid assets, an amount larger than the assessed property valuation of 18 of the 50 states in the U.S.

GM produces M-16 rifles, launchers for the anti-personnel 2.75 rockets, 105mm, 81mm, 20mm projectiles and bomb parts, self-propelled howitzers, parts for military vehicles, engines for helicopters and for air craft and many other weapons used in S.E. Asia and throughout the world.

The starting rate for Africans or colored-people at a G.M. plant in South Africa is 52¢ / hour or \$83/week, yet this company has billions of dollars in surplus accounts.



HAMPTON'S KILLERS FINALLY CHARGED

(One week before his murder by Chicago police in December, 1969, Fred Hampton visited Regina and spoke to students on Regina Campus about the Black Panthers and their struggle.)

CHICAGO (LNS) - Chicago State Attorney Edward Hanrahan and thirteen other city lawmen have been indicted for conspiracy to obstruct justice in the December 4, 1969 killing of Black Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark by police. Hanrahan is Mayor Richard Daley's protege and is considered a likely candidate for senator or governor.

After five months of investigation and four months during which Hanrahan, the police and Judge Joseph Power did everything they could to quash the unreleased documents, the Illinois Supreme

Court ordered the results of the county grand jury inquiry to be made public.

An earlier federal grand jury investigation established that the state's attorney's special police fired 99 bullets to the Panthers' one that morning. It also revealed grave discrepancies in police testimony and deliberate falsification of evidence. No indictments were returned.

But in the controversy that followed that report, several top-ranking police officers were demoted, the charges lodged against the Panther survivors of the raid were dropped and a coalition of over eighty community organizations launched a legal drive to set up a special county grand jury.

It was that body which finally returned the verdict

which was opened on August 24.

The indictment does not specifically deal with the attack, in which Hampton was killed in his bed while he slept and the West Side Chicago apartment was riddled with automatic weapon fire. It says only that the defendants "willfully, fraudulently and deceitfully conspired, confederated and agreed to commit an offense of obstruction of justice." It accuses them of collecting evidence solely to prove the police version (which claimed the Panthers had engaged them in a long gun-battle), carrying on false and inflammatory publicity (such as Hanrahan's numerous press releases lauding the police and feeding false information to the reactionary Chicago Tribune), perjuring

themselves before several previous investigators and using evidence Hanrahan knew to be false "and inflammatory" to get indictments against the Panther survivors.

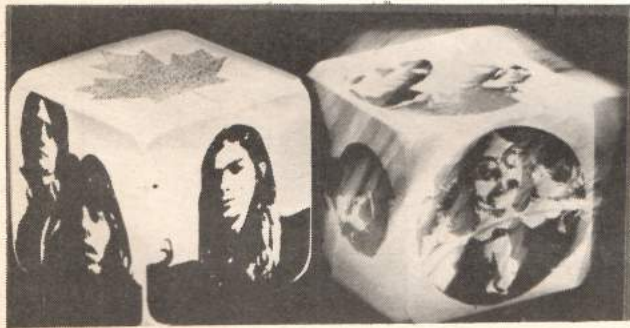
Hanrahan, of course, denied any guilt and immediately began efforts to dismiss the indictment on the grounds that special investigator Barnabas Sears had intimidated the jurors and that the statute of limitations had expired. He refused to step down from office pending any decision. All the other accused conspirators, including eight of the fourteen raiders, an assistant state's attorney and police who supervised the crime lab's investigation of evidence and the internal investigations division review of police procedure in the raid, are still on active duty. Police Supt. James

Conlisk, a Mayor Daley appointee who was named as a co-conspirator but was not indicted, also remains securely in office.

The light charge (carrying a maximum penalty of one to three years in prison and a \$1000 fine) was seen by the Black Panthers and others as "a feeble attempt by the state to redeem itself in the eyes of the people". Jesse Jackson and other black leaders joined Bobby Seale and Illinois Panther leader Bobby Rush in demanding Hanrahan be charged with murder.

It is still possible Hanrahan and the others indicted will never come to trial especially since Judge Power, a longtime friend close to Mayor Daley, is still hearing the motions for dismissal of the indictments and the remainder of the case.

THE YOUTH REPORT: "IT'S YOUR TURN..."



AND YOU GET -
SNAKE-EYES!



In the waning days of the month of August, Canada's Secretary of State allowed the issuing of his Committee on Youth Report.

The report was entitled, "It's Your Turn..." Just what this title symbolizes is a little vague until one reads all of the recommendations. After reading them, it is obvious that there will be a great many more task forces before the federal government will make any worthwhile changes in Canadian society. By that time, Trudeau may be just fulfilling his role as Kerevsky, and it will really be our turn.

The committee was composed of three very liberal men. Parts of the report reflected this sentiment, while other parts are quite disturbing in their repressive nature.

The report is a mass of contradictions. It talks about "youth culture", and creates an image of young people as an entirely new class dissociated from the rest of society. Then it reverses its ground and stresses the need for youth not to be treated as a separate body, but as members of society as a whole.

In the end, the report decides conclusively that youth are a separate class and that they can be bought off easier than any other class.

The Committee feels that the employment or rather unemployment situation among youth is "tragic". In 1970, the unemployment rate for teenage women was 11.4%, 2.5 times the national average. 15% of teenage men were unemployed, or 2.3 times the national average. The Committee also realized that if all the people who hadn't even bothered to try and find employment were listed, there would be a drastic rise in the government's official statistics.

The Committee's answer to this problem is to establish a Canadian Youth Employment Directorate; a Junior Achievement office for Canada "far-power". Essentially, what this directorate would do would be to establish more groovy jobs for socially conscious liberals. The kind of job like in Pollution Probe, where the "youth" can spend a summer questioning and chastising corporations and their governments for destroying the country, then go back to school and be a good kid.

Another Committee recommendation for dealing with summer unemployment is even more ingenious: abolish summer -- by increasing and reorganizing the school year so that there are no breaks long enough to allow students to work. No mention is made of what students who must work to pay their tuition would do under such a plan.

The most disturbing section of the report deals with "Surveillance of Conflict, Stress and Violence." There are three recommendations under this section and two of them are for exactly what the title says, surveillance.

Recommendation 25 calls for the establishment of an agency called CRISIS that would act as Canada's Gestapo. The agency would "engage in direct action" in conflicts. By conflicts, the committee means violent conflicts. After the October invasion of Quebec by the Canadian Army, it takes little imagination to figure out what kind of direct action the federal government is inclined to take.

CRISIS would act as the surveillance and prevention agency of the federal government for all "conflicts" that would arise in the future. This agency would be just one part of a super-department the committee proposes. The committee propos-

es that this department which they named P2, would be the ultimate democratic structure, where the grassroots members would control the department. All one has to do is look at the bureaucracy that has been created in Ottawa to realize that any hope for decentralization will not come from a system that glorifies centralization and efficiency, and not the power for people to control their own lives. This is just one example of what the report is full of: meaningless lip-service to the serious demands that young people are raising.

Recommendation 26 calls for a massive public relations job to be done on the RCMP to make them appear more human, especially to today's youth. Essentially, this program would be a return to the old concept of the good old cop who is everyone's friend. He's the person you can trust if you have a problem and want to talk about it -- until he busts you. So much for the friendly cop idea.

The report calls for the legalization of cannabis for all persons 18 years of age and over. The recommendation must come as a great joy to the tobacco industry giants, who have been busy copyrighting brand names for smoking dope for two years now.

Overall, the report is disappointing, though not unexpectedly so. It gives out no new ideas and supports some pretty oppressive recommendations, as well as creating the false impression that the government is actually interested in doing something about the questions young people are raising.

The greatest effect that this report will have on the federal government will be the commissioning of another report, that will lead to another and another. Watch for the next installment in another five years.

WHY Follow THE LEADER?

The Leader-Post always sticks to its sterling tradition of saying one thing and doing quite another. Ask anyone on the editorial staff of that paper if it is objective, and he will reply with a perfectly straight face, "Certainly we are objective. We keep our editorializing to the editorial page!" He will tell you that the only people who confuse the sections of their papers are the people who write for the underground press.



Case in point: the Broom Hilda cartoon.

To begin with, these cartoons must come very close to the editorial policy of the Leader-Post, because if they didn't, they would be pulled, like the Pogo comic strip was when it satirized the farce of American-style democracy during the last U.S. presidential campaign.

The things that these particular two strips represent are, 1) an archaic McCarthyist paranoia, 2) a childish CIA wish-dream that all communist meanies long for the good Life represented by the USA, and 3) the Leader's anti-women policy, held both in its pages and on its staff. Its the old "laugh at it and it will go away" tactic.



The last of the cartoons to be talked about here is the Editorial Page cartoon depicting farmers as dumb hayseeds. As if this were not insulting enough, the Leader also asks us to laugh at the Bertha Army Worm invasion, which destroyed the crops of hundreds of Saskatchewan rapeseed farmers, leaving them penniless in the midst of a depression.

Is it any wonder that the farmers of this province are held up to ridicule by children raised in the city on a steady diet of Leader-Post crap?



THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III

HAROLD E. BRONSON



The wreckage of an attacking U.S. plane shot down by Laotian rifle fire.
Photo courtesy of China Pictorial

**THE WAR IN ASIA
GUERRILLA WARFARE
MODERN IMPERIALISM
THE CREDIBILITY GAP**

**MIDDLE EAST STRIFE
NUCLEAR CONFRONTATION
THE SINO-SOVIET SPLIT
THE SEARCH FOR PEACE**

The Prevention of World War III reviews these and related problems, not as isolated events and theories, but as a pattern of global strife which has led U Thant to warn that "Time is running out!"

The book concludes in support of the viewpoint reached by Bertrand Russell in 1965:

When the people of Peru, Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, Vietnam, Thailand, the Congo, the United States, Britain — all the people — demonstrate and struggle and resist, nuclear power is of no avail. The dangers of nuclear war will not be averted through fear of United States' power. On the contrary, the more isolated the wielders of power in the United States become ... the more likely we are to succeed in avoiding a nuclear holocaust.

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AND THEORIES WHICH HELP TO
EXPLAIN THE CAUSES OF WAR
AND HOW IT CAN BE ABOLISHED.

THE AUTHOR

Harold Bronson experienced world war as a navigator with Bomber Command over western Europe. After the war he was graduated with an M.A. in Political Economy and a Ph.D. in Economics, and now teaches those subjects. His travels have included tours of Japan, China, Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R., Mexico and Cuba.

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